

Norwegian arrested in Beirut

BEIRUT, May 6 (R). — A Norwegian man was arrested at Beirut airport today about to board a Middle East Airlines flight to Zurich and Frankfurt with 700 grams of explosives hidden in a book, airport sources said. They said Mr. Jules Lars Kyllie was detained by customs officials, who found the explosives and handed him over to Lebanese military security forces. They said Mr. Kyllie stated that he had obtained the explosives in the Beirut district of Sabra, which is controlled by Palestinian commandos. The sources did not know what Mr. Kyllie intended to do with the explosives. They said Mr. Kyllie was also carrying photographs of southern Lebanon, where he told preliminary investigators he had made a tour.

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Arafat repeats call for religious coexistence in single Palestinian state

WARSAW, May 6 (R). — Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation today repeated his call for a single Palestinian state in which Muslims, Jews and Christians would live together.

Speaking at a World Assembly of Builders of Peace which opened here today, Mr. Arafat said peace in the Middle East was still a long way off, and blamed Israel and the United States.

His policy, he said, "has so far led only to wars and will never lead to the just peace which we are fighting for."

He defined this as "a peace of free, and dignified people, a peace for Palestine — a land of peace in which Muslims, Christians and Jews could live together in conditions of equality, justice, peace and brotherhood without any religious and racial discrimination."

The proposal, which was advanced at the United Nations by Mr. Arafat, would presumably mean the replacement of

Israel in its present form. The Palestinian leader made no allusion in his speech today to Syrian President Hafez Assad's statement yesterday that Damascus was ready to discuss the creation of demilitarized zones between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

Mr. Arafat declared that "the advent of peace is far from this region (the Middle East) not because of the impossibility of achieving it but because of the policy of total non-recognition of the existence of the Palestinian nation."

He added: "This is the policy by which the Tel Aviv authorities and their imperialist allies headed by the U.S.A. are governed."

Mr. Arafat, who arrived here yesterday, had a meeting later today with Polish Communist leader Edward Gierek.

An official report by the Polish news agency PAP said Mr. Gierek expressed Poland's support for the Palestinian cause and right to statehood, but it did not say what sort of state.

The PAP report said Poland believed there were now good chances of solving the Middle East conflict through a renewed Geneva peace conference with PLO participation. It added, pointedly that this solution would guarantee prosperity to "all states and peoples of the region" although it did not specifically mention Israel.

Mr. Arafat's appearance was the main feature of the peace-builders' assembly, which continues until next Wednesday. Organized by the communist-controlled World Peace Council it is attended by 1,200 delegates from 118 countries.

Zaire frees 7 Western pressmen

KINSHASA, May 6 (R). — Seven Western journalists detained in Zaire are to be handed over to their embassies today and repatriated. Gen. Likiala Balongu, auditor general of the army, announced.

The general made the announcement after accusing the journalists — a four-man Spanish television team, a Briton, a Frenchman and a West German — of espionage and subversive activities under the glaring lights of a television studio here.

Told that he was to be freed, one journalist, Colin Smith of the London Observer, replied: "Good."

The journalists were detained last month in the troubled southern province of Shaba where government troops were fighting a rebel incursion.

The journalists were flown here last night and paraded in the studio today.

Mr. Smith told colleagues he had been well-treated over the past two days but the early stages of his detention had been "a tough."

"No lights, no lavatories, it was like a coal-cellar," he said. The parade of the journalists here was boycotted by the ambassadors of Spain, Britain, France and West Germany, but all the countries except France sent consular officers.

When arrested they claimed to be tourists who had been abandoned by the driver of their land rover, but the vehicle was later discovered hidden in the bush, complete with camera equipment, the general said.

3 shot dead in Pakistani demonstration

ISLAMABAD, May 6 (R). — Troops shot dead three people today as opposition demonstrators flared into renewed violence in several cities of Pakistan, reliable sources said.

At least 25 people were injured in the demonstrations, held in response to an opposition call to observe "martyrs' day" in honour of those who have died in mass agitation against Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Troops in the Punjab capital of Lahore, one of three cities clamped under martial law two weeks ago, opened fire on demonstrators who defied a ban on processions and staged a protest march from a mosque shouting anti-Bhutto slogans.

The martial law authorities shot two demonstrators were killed and one injured. The sources said one of the wounded died later in hospital.

In Hyderabad, also under martial law, an indefinite curfew was imposed after street battles raged between troops and demonstrators.

Reliable sources said 10 people were wounded, including three women.

Six people were injured in the big Punjab industrial city of Lyallpur when police fired on an unruly crowd of opposition supporters, according to other reliable sources.

Shah predicts world war

PARIS, May 6 (R). — The Shah of Iran said in an interview published here today that world war would probably break out before the end of the century unless the industrialised world conserved energy and stopped exploiting poorer countries.

He was quoted by the French weekly magazine Paris Match as saying that the high price of Iranian oil was justified because of its scarcity, adding that Iranian wells would be almost dry by 1990.

"Oil... is a precious product, it has more than 70,000 by-products," Paris Match quoted the Shah as saying. "What by-products will you ever get from nuclear, hydraulic or solar energy?" he asked.

"The price of oil should at least reach the price of replacement fuels," he added.

Asked how the spiralling price of oil and raw materials would affect the world he replied: "Let's have a world conference. And let's decide first of all to stagger consumption of energy resources, and secondly, to balance the standard of living of the world's people."

The Shah added: "For if we carry on like this — I mean if you, the industrialised countries continue to base your accumulation of wealth on the exploitation of others, if you refuse to admit that your standard of living should be just what you have earned from work — then... I think a world war is probable before the end of the century."

Asked which side Iran would be on in such a war the Shah replied: "On your side, unfortunately. Because by that time we will have become an industrial power as well."

The Iranian leader denied that his country's industrial boom had peaked and that Iran was slow to pay its debts.

"There may sometimes be some bureaucratic difficulties but my country has always honoured its signature and is known for the fact," he said.



COLONIAL MEMORY — President Jimmy Carter squeezes past onlookers during a visit to Worthington Old Hall, the ancestral home of George Washington. The president made a four-hour visit to northeast England Friday. (AP wirephoto).

Tough bargaining awaits Carter at London summit

LONDON, May 6 (R). — The weekend London summit was tonight heading for some tough talking over President Carter's proposals for curbing the spread of advanced nuclear

plutonium technology, from which atom bombs can be made.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France openly criticised Mr. Carter in an interview with the Paris newspaper Le Monde, published on the eve of the summit of seven leading industrial nations.

Also, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany said on television that nuclear non-proliferation was the only serious problem in his country's relations with the United States.

President Giscard called for a "positive approach" to identify what technology increased the danger to mankind rather than "statements about a world ban, which is contradicted by the likely economic needs of this era."

Herr Schmidt said he anticipated disagreements with President Carter over nuclear proliferation policy at the summit, but believed the meeting would contribute "to a strengthening of common confidence in our ability to deal with the world economic crisis."

He said some ways of tackling the proliferation problem could seriously damage West German industry.

The U.S. administration has asked West Germany to rescind its agreement to sell Brazil uranium enrichment and nuclear reprocessing facilities. Herr Schmidt said: "President Carter's opposition to the spread of atomic weapons 'represents a concern which the Federal Republic of (West) Germany can only share.'"

One good omen for the summit came today from Washington, where the Carter administration approved resumption of highly-enriched uranium exports to the European Common Market — delayed since July for a review of U.S. nuclear policies.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State Joseph Nye said the administration had agreed to ship 480 kilograms to Canada, Belgium, West Germany, France and the European Economic Community.

The Carter administration had held up ordered shipments of 1,315 kilograms of the material.

Mr. Nye disclosed the partial lifting of the moratorium while testifying before a Senate subcommittee on energy and nuclear proliferation.

He said the administration has not approved several controversial nuclear fuel licence requests, including one for 24 kilograms of highly enriched uranium for a research reactor in South Africa.

Mr. Nye told the subcommittee that the president's proposed tightening of nuclear fuel exports had drawn criticism from European and other nations trying to develop more energy.

"There is not, at this stage, widespread acceptance of our policy," he said during testimony on pending nuclear non-proliferation legislation.

Syria ready to discuss demilitarized zones as part of Mideast peace

DAMASCUS, May 6 (Agencies). — President Hafez Assad said here last night he would agree to discuss setting up demilitarized zones between Israel and the Arab states as part of a Middle East peace package.

The Syrian president was addressing Austrian journalists accompanying Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on his visit to Syria and Egypt.

President Assad told the newsmen that if the demilitarized zones were established they would be on both sides.

"If peace in the Middle East imposes the creation of demilitarized zones, we are in favour of a debate on this question, on condition however that the zones would be narrow and situated on both sides of joint frontiers," he told the newsmen.

President Assad said the efforts of Mideast leaders and of the two super-powers, used in a complementary and co-operative manner, were needed to obtain a just and lasting peace.

His meeting with United States President Jimmy Carter in Geneva on May 9 would include an exchange of views on all questions connected with moves towards peace, the Syrian leader said.

He said Mr. Carter was working to pick out the elements in the situation that could give an impetus to an equitable solution.

Syria's readiness to discuss the creation of demilitarized zones falls in line with ideas voiced here by President Carter and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

This was believed to be the first time the Syrian leader stated so openly he was ready to talk about the idea, but it represented the already known Syrian position.

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam told British Foreign Secretary David Owen last month that any demilitarized zones must be exactly reciprocal, according to authoritative sources.

U.S. to withdraw troops from S. Korea

WASHINGTON, May 6 (R). — The United States will soon begin talks with South Korea on the withdrawal of American ground troops there, Defense Secretary Harold Brown told reporters today. U.S. troops have been stationed in the country since the beginning of the Korean war in 1950. At present there are about 39,000 U.S. servicemen in South Korea, 32,000 of them ground troops. President Carter has said the U.S. might withdraw all the ground forces over a five-year period in close consultation with the governments of South Korea and Japan.

This meant that if Syrian troops were not allowed within 500 metres of the line, exactly the same should apply to the Israelis, the sources explained.

The question of the future frontiers between Israel and its Arab neighbours is one of the key problems facing Middle East peace efforts, along with the future of the Palestinians and the ending of the state of war.

All three are sure to feature prominently in President Assad's meeting on Monday with President Carter, who told a Washington news conference two months ago that "international zones could very well be part of an agreement."

He said the Arabs and Israel would have to agree on "permanent and recognised borders, where sovereignty is legal and mutually agreed."

"Defence lines may or may not conform in the foreseeable

future to those legal borders. There may be extensions of Israeli defence capability beyond the permanent and recognised borders."

Some observers thought the president may have been thinking in terms of monitoring stations such as the U.S. is running for Egypt and Israel in Sinai, but his remarks aroused some disquiet with Syria's Soviet friends.

President Assad said he was satisfied with the visit here by Chancellor Kreisky, who arrived yesterday. He said Mr. Kreisky had come with an objective attitude to make an on-the-spot assessment of the realities.

In addition to talks with President Assad and other Syrian leaders, Dr. Kreisky has had a meeting here with Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat. He visits Egypt tomorrow.

Kahane detained while trying to establish settlement near Nablus

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, May 6 (R). — Rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the militant U.S.-based Jewish Defence League, was detained with 30 of his followers today while on their way to establish an unauthorized Jewish settlement outside the Arab town of Nablus, eyewitnesses said.

The military government of the Israeli-occupied West Bank where Nablus is situated, had assured Arab mayors and leaders from the region that Rabbi Kahane would not be allowed to enter the area.

The Rabbi and his followers were held when they tried to force their way through an army road block in occupied Jerusalem.

A bus carrying Rabbi Kahane and his followers was stopped at a road-block manned by police about one metre outside Jerusalem city limits. The

military governor of the West Bank told him he would not be allowed to go further.

Eyewitnesses said a row broke out, with Rabbi Kahane shouting that it was his God-given right to establish Jewish settlements anywhere within the limits of biblical Israel.

Other supporters of the planned "Af Sha'al" (not a footstep) settlement he wanted to establish on Mount Gerizim, the mountain holy to the Samaritan sect outside Nablus, were stopped and turned back at roadblocks on other roads leading to the West Bank.

Eyewitnesses said Rabbi Kahane had expected to be arrested. His followers said he had prepared a printed statement "to be given out after my arrest," but it had been lost in the scuffle at the roadblock.

Special security precautions were taken in towns throughout the West Bank region this morning, residents said.

Special precautions were also taken in the old city of Jerusalem where crowds of Moslems gathered for Friday prayers.

Rabbi Kahane earlier issued a statement saying that traditional Jewish law took precedence over secular state laws. He said that Jews had an historic right to settle in Nablus or any other city in the land of Israel.

Eyewitnesses said that when the military commander read out the order to Rabbi Kahane and his followers, barring them from entering the occupied West Bank he called out to soldiers and border police to disobey the order, as it was superseded by biblical law.

Kreisky meets Fahmi

CAIRO, May 6 (Agencies). — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky held two hours of talks on the latest developments in the Middle East situation here today with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi.

Dr. Kreisky, who arrived from talks in Damascus with President Hafez Assad, was meeting President Anwar Sadat tonight.

Mr. Fahmi said they also reviewed the world situation and bilateral relations.

Official sources described the talks as "fruitful, frank and deep."

Former EEC security chief reveals international intrigue behind uranium disappearance

ROME, May 6 (R). — A former Common Market security chief said today an Italian company involved in the mystery over 200 tons of uranium that disappeared on the high seas — and is assumed to have found its way to Israel — turned out to be a "front."

Billions of lire were lodged in a Zurich bank in a deal in which the company — Saica of Milan — was to have received the uranium from a Belgian firm, said Prof. Enrico Jacchia, Italian former head of EEC nuclear security.

The ship with the uranium aboard vanished between Antwerp and Genoa in 1968, reappearing without it about a year later in the Mediterranean. It could have been transferred to another ship outside Belgian territorial waters, the professor said.

The Common Market in Brussels has already said it thinks the uranium — of a type that could be used for nuclear explosives — is in Israel. The Israelis have denied this.

Prof. Jacchia's account at a news conference today of some of the developments in the mystery sounded like the plot of a thriller of international intrigue.

The professor said a company in Casablanca was first put forward as the intended recipient of the uranium.

Chimie de Hettensheim. It arranged a sale by the Belgian Societe Generale des Minerais to the Chimigara company of Casablanca, he said.

The contract stipulated "maximum secrecy" but then the parties learned that special Common Market authorisation was needed for export of uranium to a non-market country like Morocco, the professor said.

A new buyer, the Saica company of Milan, signed a contract which was automatically approved because Italy is a member of the Common Market. Later investigations found Saica to be a "front" said the professor, without elaborating.

"It was all completely correct," Prof. Jacchia said of the deal. "We could only give our approval in accordance with the regulations."

As part of the first contract "several billion lire were deposited in a Zurich bank." But the professor did not identify the bank or the origin of the payment — a possible clue to the whereabouts of the uranium.

The ship used was the Schaeferberg which changed its Hamburg registration a few days before arriving in Antwerp. It switched to the Liberian flag.

Prof. Jacchia said it also changed its West German crew in Antwerp and substituted a mixed crew of Britons, Austrians and Moroccans.

He identified the captain as

a Briton named P. Barrow. But EEC sources in Brussels have named a Mr. Peter Barrow as first officer, saying the captain was Mr. A. Tinley.

Meanwhile, a reliable source in Brussels said that when the Schaeferberg reappeared in Antwerp after several weeks disappearance with its new crew, the "interesting" pages in its log-book were covered in oil and grease.

Prof. Jacchia told a questioner that he did not know if the captain had been questioned afterwards by British authorities.

Common Market nuclear security officials had no police powers.

The ship left Antwerp in November 1968 but the companies reported the loss of the uranium later because, under EEC regulations they did not have to do so until April 1969. "Each one blamed the other," Prof. Jacchia said.

Investigations continued until November, when the Common Market told member states that further probes could only be continued by security services.

Prof. Jacchia said the investigation, code-named "Operation Plumbat", had convinced him that greater controls were needed and there should be a ban on export of material capable of producing plutonium, which can be used in hydrogen bombs.

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Biography

Professor Malcolm Rooper Kerr was born on Oct. 8, 1931 of American parents in Beirut, Lebanon. He received his education from Princeton University (B.A.), the American University of Beirut (M.A.) and Johns Hopkins University (Ph.D.).

In 1958 Prof. Kerr returned to Beirut to the American University where he took a position as assistant professor for three years. He then took a post in 1962 at UCLA. Since then he has held various posts at the University of California (Los Angeles), including Chairman of the Political Science Department and Dean of the Social Sciences Division.

Between 1965 and 1966 Prof. Kerr again returned to Beirut as visiting associate professor at the AUB.

Last year he was awarded a research fellowship at the American Research Centre in Egypt.

Dr. Kerr has published a number of books dealing with the Middle East, was president of the Middle East Studies Association of North America, 1971-72, was a member of the Middle East Study Group of the Brookings Institution in 1975 and is a member of the board of directors of American Friends of the Middle East.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Under the heading "Tone of the American Pressure on Israel," Al Dustour said Friday in its editorial, that statements by Israeli top officials, such as Peres and Herzog nowadays refer to expected pressures on Israel, to coerce it into "accepting an imposed settlement of the Middle East dispute."

These statements readily emphasize that Israel will not accept any American plan in this direction. It will not agree on the setting up of a Palestinian state on Palestinian soil.

The question instantly arises on the significance of the "tone of the American pressure on Israel" which the Israeli officials are repeatedly referring to in a manner unfamiliar before, when these officials used to talk about "close coordination and complete understanding between the United States and Israel."

Al Dustour asks what has happened to change the boasting of coordination and understanding between Israel and the United States into a premonition of impending American pressure?

The paper answers by saying that what has happened

ABSURDITY'S LOOPHOLE

Bassam Bishri apologizes to his readers for the non-appearance, today, of his regular weekly column "Absurdity's Loophole."

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The U.S. could impose its will on others -- and Carter knows it -- but Israel might undermine the whole thing with pre-emptive war

Dr. Mahmoud: Unfortunately, it seems to me that some Arabs these days are waiting for the Messiah from Washington to solve their problems. It is a fact that Israel owes most of its bread and butter to the United States. Therefore, the United States is the most qualified country in the world nowadays to put pressure on Israel, a tremendous amount of pressure. We hear State Department officials and other American officials are saying that we cannot interfere, we can't do this and we can't do that. As far as we are concerned, I am sorry to say, this is nonsense. Are you not aware that, if the U.S. fails to put enough pressure on Israel the whole area will be pushed towards total radicalization, that the interests of the U.S. will be seriously and really threatened and there will be a question mark on the future Arab-American relationship?

Prof. Kerr: I think -- coming back to the intellectual level -- yes, there is a realization. I mean I am certain that people in the White House and the State Department who are professionally involved are very conscious of this sort of consideration.

The real question is whether it will come in sufficiently into the sort of conscious and instinctive and inner mind of both the public and the president that they'll really follow through with the implications of this principle -- I mean the question of radicalization that you referred to.

Because I think besides the oil business, the threat of an explosion on the question of oil supplies, I mean a political explosion, the other part of the risk is what you say it is: potential radicalization all over the Middle East.

I think there is a kind of myth being circulated that the U.S. doesn't have very much leverage -- and here it is again in the same article in the Jordan Times this morning. Carter says the U.S. is in the position of being able to "influence countries to modify their position slightly" and later he says "We can't impose our will on others."

Well I believe we could impose our will on others, and we could make them modify their positions more than slightly, and I think he knows that; but part of what he really means is that I suppose he thinks it would be politically very awkward and possibly self-defeating to push this too far and to try to make it.

He wants to keep the consensus as much as he can inside the United States, and he wants to bring Israel not kicking and screaming to the conference table if he can. If he can accomplish what he wants by these milder methods, then I suppose he'll appear to be right.

I also think that even if U.S. public opinion were totally behind him, it wouldn't be healthy perhaps, from his point of view, to produce Israel at the conference table simply under American dictation -- I mean what sort of negotiation would you have after that, how would the Israelis react to the situation? They would probably try to undermine it by a pre-emptive war or something of that sort.

Dr. Khadra: Perhaps the realization is not confined to the intellectual level among American government officials and the people at the top. If we look back about four to six years, we can observe a certain degree of continuity on the part of the last three presidents -- let us say -- from Nixon and Ford to Carter regarding the Middle East situation. I think there are many indicators that the U.S. is committed to a certain degree, -- to establishing peace in the Middle East.

This can be seen if we try to analyse what happened in the Middle East in the last five to six years, starting from September in Jordan, the situation in Lebanon and the 1973 war, we notice that events are leading in one direction. In my opinion, the trend is towards the creation of a Palestinian state that would absorb the Palestinians and would make them feel that they have achieved something which can be called a Palestine.

Now why would the United States do that? Probably it has its own vested interests, for example the idea of radicalization which Dr. Amin (Mahmoud) spoke of is very important. Besides, stability in the area is jeopardized by the presence of so many guerrilla movements here and there, and the very peace of Israel itself is also endangered by the presence of these guerrilla movements.

We notice for instance that the situation along the borders since 1973 has been very calm. I don't think that this is coincidental. It is planned; without the role of the United States this wouldn't happen. In the past, we knew that all the borders were burning all the time between Israel and all the Arab countries sur-

rounding it. So where does the secret lie? Many things are changing in the area now. Look at the friendly relations between America and all the Arab regimes. Even within the PLO itself, there is a certain degree of change; although it is not expressed, there is some change. We also expect some changes to be taking place on the side of Israel.

I think most of these factors are conducive to a peaceful settlement. In this situation the U.S. is holding if not 99 per cent of the cards then at least 80 per cent of the majority of the cards. I don't know what you think of this, particularly the feasibility of a Palestinian state in this framework.

Prof. Kerr: Well I feel that the Palestinian state business is an example of intellectualizing the problem. There are different levels to this problem; certainly there are people in the Arab World and among the Palestinian community, as well as people outside, who think that this small Palestinian state would be -- I forget how you expressed it -- an acceptance of the principle of self-determination on a modest level for the Palestinians -- Wasn't that what you meant? Palestinians could then say they had something called "a Palestine", a certain symbolic minimal satisfaction of Palestinian aspirations and grievances. Yet everybody knows it falls seriously short of the full grievances or the full aspirations, because the pre-1967 grievances would still be there, everything that Israel represents to the Arabs and the Palestinians.

So people can say the logical outcome of the compromise which will lead to peace would be this state, and then you start intellectualizing how to make it a little more effective, and should it be linked somehow with Jordan, and should there be some sort of guarantees and I don't know what.

But again, whether it is Americans or Israelis or Arabs or others who are talking about this, are they getting beyond the intellectual level, or are they just playing an intellectual game, where one imagines a solution and where one imagines that it is going to work because he imagines people might agree to it? Actually it might come unstuck after a period of time.

I don't know how much serious thinking has been taking place on the side of any party as to how things would go after this agreement were reached -- if it were reached -- how would the state establish itself, how would it live, how would its population evolve psychologically, economically?

Mr. Khouri: The whole thrust of the consensus on the Arab side, including the Palestinians, and including such key Arab states as Egypt and Saudi Arabia; the whole thrust of the political and intellectual thinking has been towards some kind of entity, state or something that would satisfy the minimal nationalist aspirations of the Palestinians.

Now the fact is, that even if it is still at an intellectual level there is a clear Arab consensus which has been pretty much confirmed at the last Palestinian council meeting in Cairo. And in opposition to this, there is an absolute ironclad Israeli resistance to any

dealing with the PLO; and the Israeli reply to this Arab consensus -- a clear Arab consensus, I think -- is to help the rightists in Lebanon kill the Palestinians in South Lebanon, continue to set up more settlements on the West Bank and just absolutely continue to not have anything to do with the PLO, and this is supported by the United States, as when Carter comes out and says "look we will have nothing to do with the PLO until they recognise Israel."

This seems to be a tremendous and real obstacle. You've got this Arab movement, even if it is only an intellectual movement, and you've got absolutely no sign of compromise from the Israelis. And this is something which really burns the Arabs up. Because as long as the Americans are backing up the Israelis with vetos at the U.N., with money arms, and everything, we're fighting the Americans, as much as we're fighting the Israelis.



Prof. Malcolm Rooper Kerr.

Prof. Kerr: Well, I'm not happy either about the American position on this, much less so about the Israeli position, of course. But I think there is some gap between saying we will never deal with the PLO under any circumstances, even if they promise us everything, and saying, as the United States does, that we will not deal with the PLO until they give some sign of their acceptance of Israel.

I believe you were the one that said earlier in our discussion that this is a two-sided recognition. Yet one bears from Palestinian or other Arab people that if you want the PLO to recognize Israel, then Israel should come first because she's the party that captured all the 'goodies.' And she should acknowledge that she owes something morally to the people she took it from and then the PLO may be expected to reciprocate. But I think there is still a problem.

For instance, at the PLO meeting in Cairo, if you look for signs that the PLO would think of playing this card openly, frankly, I don't see them. I mean there was extreme reluctance, as far as I could understand from the newspapers -- an extreme reluctance -- to say in any clear way that the card existed as an option to be used. And I know in the corridors and in sort of off-the-record press conferences or something, little hints were dropped that we know that this is our card to play and it is our last card to play, and we will play it at the end. But how can you persuade even the most well-intentioned Israeli that the card is available to be played

when the moment comes, judging by all the statements that the Palestinian National Council came up with.

Mr. Khouri: But is it fair to ask the Palestinians to act in a certain manner while you, the Americans, don't put these same conditions with, say, the Israelis. It seems that the Palestinians are having to deal with the extra burden of putting their cards on the table, while the Israelis, like the Americans in Vietnam, don't play by the same rules.

Prof. Kerr: You mean the United States hasn't so far pressed the Israelis in any visible way to change their attitude.

Mr. Khouri: The whole thrust of the American approach, and really the whole world's approach to the Middle East is look, you characters in the PLO have to give us some tangible sign of moderation, some sign that you are willing to live with the Israelis. It seems that the Palestinians are being asked to do a hell of a lot more than anybody else has been asked to do under similar negotiating situations. Look at the Cypriot situation, look at any situation where you have a two sided conflict, the Palestinians are getting a much heavier burden.

Prof. Kerr: Well I share some of your feeling. On the other hand, I try in some of my more self-possessed moments to avoid moralising to myself too much on these issues. I think if any of us put ourselves in Mr. Carter's position -- on the assumption we would really like to see Geneva succeed -- then the most important thing is to think very practically.

It's easier to decide where you want to arrive than to decide on how to get there. Once you try to think how to get there, I don't believe these moral considerations of who is being fair or unfair are necessarily the most vital questions.

The question is how, ultimately, we can get the Israelis to accept Palestinian self-determination -- in a way that they might not prefer, and to get the Palestinians, as a nation, to renounce the repossession of all of Palestine, which is a very bitter pill to swallow. After all, may not both sides still resist the idea completely.

The PLO is not quite the same in American calculations -- perhaps this is not fair -- it is not quite the same as the Palestinians as a group of people with a national interest. It's an organisation and has an uncompromisingly irreducible public position. And you might reasonably ask whether it is tactically constructive for the Americans to play the card of acknowledging the role of the PLO when the PLO is still in a stage of not showing any recognition of the card that its got. If that were taken to be an American acceptance of the idea that the PLO should be dealt with without making any acceptance of Israel at all, then you've got another complication.

Dr. Khadra: I think that the PLO had started to show some signs of compromise, but then they felt that Israel was more insistent on its own position, so they reverted to their previous position. During the last year, I believe, some of its leaders tried to show some compromise, but Israel did not

reciprocate. So the PLO, felt that, as a matter of strategy and tactics, it was the wrong course to follow: to say that we are ready to compromise. So they reverted to the "stubborn" position. And I think now the initiative is with Israel, to show that it is a morally to compromise.

Prof. Kerr: We don't fundamentally disagree. You know in Israel -- was it last year? -- Aharon Yariv, when he was minister of information, made a few tentative comments about accepting the PLO if the PLO would accept Israel, but this was, I believe, disavowed by the prime ministry and it didn't last and he didn't last.

Maybe after the elections would be the time to look for something new from Israel. But then the elections look like they're going to produce such an inconclusive result they'll probably be more dead-locked inside Israel than ever. There was an interesting editorial in the New York Times. Last month "Leaderless Israel" did you ever see this thing? It wound up with a rather sharp condemnation of these people who act as if they had no problems, and so on.

Mr. Tufanji: Speaking of the Israeli election, Mr. Shimon Peres, who looks like he might very well be the next prime minister in Israel, is still in favour of partial settlements, from the sound of statements he has been making.

Prof. Kerr: Yes, I noticed that the other day.

Mr. Tufanji: How do you interpret his statements?

Prof. Kerr: I don't know. It seems to me they could mean different things. It could be a diversionary tactic, he could be trying to undermine pressure on Israel to show up in Geneva and do things she doesn't want to do. Or else it could mean that in the absence of the right conditions for Geneva, we should not wait for the next disaster to strike but we should think of some partial settlement as second best.

Given his background, I suppose it might be the first I'm not very optimistic about Mr. Shimon Peres. When he talks about step-by-step, my reaction is that well, that's Shimon Peres. I mean it's like Moshe Dayan or Golda Meir or others who would resist the idea of Geneva even if it were beautifully established that peace could be made there. But perhaps when you become prime minister you'll add to your chips a bit.

Mr. Tufanji: At the same time Yigal Allon has said he believed peace could not be achieved in the Middle East without taking into account the rights of the Palestinians to a "fatherland." This was in a recent interview with Le Nouvel Observateur. "Speaking for himself," he said he thought Israel should not accept a peace that does not make provisions for a "fatherland" (probably "patrie") for the Palestinians, as autonomous state but one that was politically bound to Jordan, with one overall sovereignty, although he said he saw a "misunderstanding" looming up with Carter about the suggested "minor alterations" to the pre-1967 borders. At least the tone of his statements doesn't quite jibe with those of Peres. Can you tell how representative his statements are?

Prof. Kerr: I haven't been in Israel for a number of years and I am about to go there. Maybe I'll learn something next week. I hope. But from my previous contact with these people I have the impression that there is a very powerful trend of thought in Israel which says there are two kinds of Palestinians. This is an Israeli perception: One kind are the militants who would prefer to keep the conflict open meaning the PLO, or at least the militant leadership of the PLO. The other kind are these nice, quiet, peaceful people that we find in Nazareth and in the West Bank, who coexist peacefully with us and who love to cross the river back and forth.

We could joke about this, but to be more serious, and to be fair to some people in Israel, I think there are a number of them who think there is a potential attitude among many Palestinians that would reject the PLO's established position. So they have the idea why should we feel stuck with the PLO whose leaders might have a vested interest in keeping the conflict open, so that they will have a role to play as revolutionary leaders, when we know there are many Palestinians who would like to make progress on other terms. I am not trying to defend this attitude but I think that it is genuinely believed by many people there.

Mr. Tufanji: The focus of Israel's objections seems to be the PLO. Suppose that the PLO were suddenly swept aside, suppose the PLO didn't represent the Palestinians any more, say we took representatives from the West Bank, from Jordan and other Arab countries where there are concentrations of Palestinians. Let us suppose there were the means to do this -- I am suggesting a hypothetical situation. Do you believe the Israeli position would then alter significantly, in substance?

Prof. Kerr: Well to make sure I understand your proposition correctly, let me modify your formula a little bit and see if this still makes sense. Let us suppose there is some process of reorganisation inside the PLO, which might be rather sweeping -- and the Palestinians inside the PLO do it themselves -- and they get rid of the established leadership inside the PLO and they bring in a lot of new blood, much of it from inside the West Bank or from people who previously have been uninvolved in politics somehow, professional people and so on, and these people are now the PLO and they have a new executive committee. Would this approximate the scenario you are aiming at? And then would the Israelis change their mind, right?

Mr. Tufanji: Right.

Prof. Kerr: Well then I think you would have some debate within Israel between those who really want a settlement and those who really don't. But I think some Israelis would see this as a hopeful sign of great importance, and some people in Washington would feel a considerable impatience with Israel if she simply dismissed this.

But I do not think every Israeli would react that way, because many of them probably believe that no peace that can be negotiated in this decade is worth having, because they would never trust the present generation of Arab leaders.

(To be continued tomorrow)

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 5	8:20 Arabic series	8:20 Reportage
6:00 Quran		
6:05 Children's programme	Channel 4	
8:30 English by television	7:30 News in Hebrew	
7:00 The puppet show	7:45 Varieties	
8:00 News in Arabic	8:30 Porridge	
	9:10 Saturday variety show	
Channel 3	10:00 News in English	
7:30 Family programme	10:15 Movie of the week	

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Breakfast show	16:00 Old favourites
7:30 News	16:30 Easy listening
7:45 News reports	17:00 Science report
8:00 Sign off	17:30 Pop session
8:00 Pop session	18:00 News summary
13:00 News summary	18:05 News reports round-up
13:05 Pop session	18:30 Varieties
14:00 News	19:00 News
14:10 Radio magazine	19:10 Music
14:30 Qudr Bin Al Khatab	19:30 Sign off
15:00 Concert hour	

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Al Farabi (62016)
Amman:	Al Irfai (30210)
	Yaqoub (44945)
Kahder Azzam (39229)	Moham Yalhi
Irbi:	Al Ghazawi
Mazhar Al Halabi (2193)	Zarga:
Marwan Azzam	Al Haditha
Zarga:	Taxi:
Barkat Shajawi (83038)	Al Nu (44433)
Pharmacies:	Tarq (23024)
Amman:	Al Aham (83811)
Al Hina (36571)	Al Shari (56616)

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:	8:20 Agaba
6:30 Bangkok, Bahrain,	7:30 Beirut, Paris (AF)
7:00 Kuwait, London, Rome	7:45 Beirut, Paris (AF)
7:30 Cairo (EA)	8:30 Beirut, Paris (AF)
8:10 Agaba	8:30 Beirut, Paris (AF)
8:20 Dubai (AZ)	8:30 Beirut, Paris (AF)
8:45 Karachi, Dubai	8:30 Beirut, Paris (AF)
9:00 Jeddah	8:30 Beirut, Paris (AF)
9:50 Beirut	8:30 Beirut, Paris (AF)
11:30 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)	8:30 Beirut, Paris (AF)
11:45 Kuwait (KAC)	8:30 Beirut, Paris (AF)
12:05 Rawalpindi (BA)	8:30 Beirut, Paris (AF)
16:45 Aleppo, Damascus	8:30 Beirut, Paris (AF)
17:30 Copenhagen, Frankfurt	8:30 Beirut, Paris (AF)
18:30 Beirut (MEA)	8:30 Beirut, Paris (AF)
20:00 London (BA)	8:30 Beirut, Paris (AF)
Departures:	8:30 Beirut, Paris (AF)
8:00 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LF)	8:30 Beirut, Paris (AF)

BBC RADIO

12:45 Sports Round-up	13:00 News; Commentary
13:15 People and Politics	13:30 What's New
13:45 News	14:00 Saturday Special
14:05 News; Press Review	14:30 Radio Newswave
14:30 News; Press Review	15:15 News; Commentary
15:00 News; Press Review	15:30 Saturday Special
15:30 News; Press Review	16:00 News; Commentary
16:00 News; Press Review	16:30 Saturday Special
16:30 News; Press Review	17:00 World News
17:00 News; Press Review	17:30 Saturday Special
17:30 News; Press Review	18:00 Sports Round-up
18:00 News; Press Review	18:15 Radio Newswave
18:30 News; Press Review	19:00 Theatre of the Air
19:00 News; Press Review	19:30 People and Politics
19:30 News; Press Review	20:30 Portraits from the Past
20:00 News; Press Review	21:15 Command Performance
21:00 News; Press Review	22:00 News
22:00 News; Press Review	22:45 The Week in Wales
23:00 News; Press Review	23:00 News; Commentary

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	18:20 Country Music USA
03:00 The Breakfast Show	19:00 News and Topical Reports
to on the hour and 28 min.	19:15 Letters from Listeners
06:30 after each hour.	19:30 New York, New York
17:00 News	20:00 Special English. News/ Words and their Stories
17:18 This Week	20:15 Music. USA (Jazz)
17:30 Press Conference USA	21:00 News
18:00 Special English. News/ Words and their Stories. Feature: Short Stories. News Summary.	

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 78111
Civil defence routes	24392-4
Fire headquarters	24394
First aid, fire, police, etc.	15
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	24391-3
Municipal water services (emergency)	24391-3
Police headquarters	24391-3
Najdah, moving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	21111, 37777
Airport information (Arabic)	58306

Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 41226
British Council	24374-5
French Cultural Centre	37888
Goethe Institute	41288
Soviet Cultural Centre	42808
Amman Municipal Library	38111

Nabataean civilisation makes headway in West Germany

The spacious display comprises specimens of painted Nabataean pottery, coins, spectacular large-scale photos of Petra, maps, historical books and old engravings.

Loans for the exhibition poured in from West Germany, France, England and Switzerland. Two noteworthy sculptures are on display: a basalt head of a queen or noble lady from Nabataean Syria (Hauran), on loan from the Louvre, and the bronze bust of the Roman Emperor Trajan, who conquered the Nabataean Kingdom in 106 A.D.

A well selected sample of ceramics -- first discovered during excavations in Jordan less than 50 years ago -- forms the focal point of the Frankfurt exhibition.

At the time of Christ, the Nabataeans knew how to shape ceramics on a scale only surpassed centuries later when porcelain was invented.

Shallow bowls are the most common shape -- probably used for funeral rites and ceremonies. The face is painted with delicate patterns of an almost modern style, most of them portraying plant life. The pomegranate occupies a prominent place -- a symbol of fertility and fecundity since ancient times.

In a span of time as short as only 100 years (20 B.C. to 80 A.D.), artists created styles from naturalistic motifs to patterns which are stylised almost beyond recognition.

Apart from the pottery, a general view is given of the remarkable civilisation of the Nabataeans -- previously hardly known in West Germany. Since the development of southern Jordan for tourism, Petra, the ancient capital of the Nabataean realm, has become known to more and more people.

The first historical records about this nation date from 312 B.C. when the successors to Alexander the Great were involved in power struggles. There are even earlier traces in the Old Testament of the Bible, but their bedouin life style did not make them figure in established history.

It was only after the immigration into the Shera region between the Dead Sea and the

An exhibition on Nabataean civilisation, which found its high-point in the renowned city of Petra, opened in the West German city of Frankfurt recently. The exhibition, organised by the German-Jordanian Society, is at the moment touring major cities in the country -- having attracted over 15,000 people to its first stop-off point in Hanover.



Mr. Karl Schmitt-Korte, Cultural Adviser of the German-Jordanian Friendship Society, gives a lecture on the Nabataeans at the recent opening of an exhibition on the subject in Frankfurt.

Red Sea that they founded a kingdom and shaped a culture of their own. Control over the mighty city of Damascus established them as a power which even the Romans had to take into account. At its height the kingdom controlled parts of Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Palestine, as well as all the Sinai peninsula.

The Nabataeans managed to establish monopoly control over the caravan trade routes between south Arabia and the Mediterranean coast, which became the source of their fabulous wealth. An attempt by Emperor Augustus to seize their territory and extend his own power down to the land of incense proved a failure. As the Roman Empire expanded, Trajan decided to push into Nabataea and make it a province of Rome, a move which put an end to their independent culture. With the advent of Islam, the Nabataeans were long forgotten.

The evidence of their splendour that remains are the rock-cut tombs in Petra from the days of King Aretas IV, the most powerful Nabataean ruler -- a contemporary of Augustus, Herod and Christ. The tombs for the rich were carved into the rock up to the height of a modern 15-storey building. The most famous of them is the so-called Treasury at the end of the gorge that leads into the heart of Petra.

Portraits of the Nabataean kings are preserved on their bronze and silver coins. Although they cannot be compared with Greek coins, they nevertheless constitute an important historical source for the names of their kings, as the Nabataeans did not glorify their deeds in historical texts, as their great neighbours used to do.

In the field of metal working, they achieved a position

based on Hellenistic prototypes. This is exemplified by golden earrings bearing bunches of tiny grapes. Only a few specimens of this jewelry have been found so far.

The stone sculpture of the Nabataeans shows definite oriental traits in the protruding eyes and a certain stern facial expression. This is well represented by the basalt head of a queen or noble lady. A series of terracotta figurines seems to have served for sacrifices.

The only inheritance of the Nabataeans reaching down to the present day is their script, which became the root for modern Arabic. The development of the alphabet throughout the ages from Aramaean to Nabataean and further through the Coptic to the present form is also illustrated.

Egyptian trade team arrives

AMMAN (JNA) -- An Egyptian trade delegation led by Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce Dr. Ahmad Sayyid arrived here Friday for discussions on boosting trade exchange between the two countries through special financial arrangements.

The Jordanian team is headed by the Deputy Governor of the Central Bank, Mr. Hussein Sidqi Al Qassim, and includes officials from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the Central Bank.

ARABSAT TENDER

Tender documents for consultancy services issued by ARABSAT are ready for distribution at ARABSAT main office in Riyadh as of May 1, 1977.

Interested parties can obtain copies of the said document from the office of Dr. Ibrahim Obeid, Under-Secretary of State for the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephones, Chairman of ARABSAT, Riyadh.

Telex No: 20020 GENTEL SJ

UNESCO representative urges world to support Palestinians

PARIS, March 6 (JNA). -- Jordanian Ambassador to France Dr. Khalil Al Salem, who is also Jordanian representative at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), has appealed to the world community to stand by the side of the Palestinians in their bid to regain their lost homeland in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

In a speech today to UNESCO's Executive Council, which discussed human rights and UNESCO's role in this respect, Dr. Al Salem said that Israel was still refusing to comply with all international resolutions and continuing to occupy the lands of several Arab countries, besides subjecting more than 800,000 Palestinians to its rule of occupation.

"It was only yesterday that a woman and a young man in the occupied Arab territory were gunned down by Israeli bullets. Their only crime was to express dissatisfaction against the Israeli occupation of their homes", Dr. Al Salem stated.

The Jordanian delegate called on the world to denounce these measures and to do anything that would liberate the Arab areas.

Speaking at the same meeting, the Syrian representative warned that Israel was trying to stamp out Arab culture and civilisation in the occupied Arab lands.

AMMAN LEGAL ADVISER ENDS LONDON VISIT

AMMAN (J.T.). -- Mr. A. Saab, legal and administrative adviser to Amman municipality, Friday completed a fact-finding visit to England to familiarise himself with the legal and administrative set-up of the country.

He is due to continue his tour in the United States.

During a programme of visits, he met leading figures in the legal field and in local government.

He was received by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Robin Gillett, and the Mayor of the southwestern town of Bath, Miss Mary Rawlings.

Another out-of-London visit for Mr. Saab took him to Peterborough, where he saw how the city carries out its legal and administrative activities.

In London, he met various city experts, as well as attending a morning sitting of the Central Criminal Court, where he lunched with judges. He also lunched with officials of the Law Society.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian filis for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. sterling	567.0	573.0
U.S. dollar	329.0	331.0
German mark	139.7	140.1
French franc	68.6	68.9
Swiss franc	130.6	131.0
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.2	37.4
Saudi riyal	93.4	93.6
Lebanese pound	108.7	109.1
Syrian pound	80.8	81.0
Iraqi dinar	947.0	950.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,148.0	1,152.0
Egyptian pound	460.0	465.0
Libyan dinar	760.0	770.0
U.A.E. dirham	84.4	84.8

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WALL STREET REPORT

Prices suffered a sizeable decline Friday in the New York stock exchange, where the industrial average lost nearly seven points in moderate trading.

Investors were apparently worried over a big jump in the money supply announced late Thursday by the Federal Reserve. They apparently fear that the Fed will tighten its credit policy, provoking a rise in interest rates.

Profit-taking following the market's recent gains also helped prices lower as Wall Street didn't seem to react to the announcement by the Labour Department of a decline from 7.3 to 6.9 per cent in the unemployment rate for April.

Groups led gainers at the bell by a 789 to 584 margin as most groups of shares closed on a lower note.

Oil department stock and computer issues were among the market's losers and IBM lost 4-1/2 to \$256.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 936.74, a loss of 10.10 points; Transp at 238.36, a loss of 1.22; utilities at 110.11, a loss of 0.19. 19,370,000 shares changed hands, of which 3,580,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed slightly below the day's highs because the Bank of England abandoned the market-related formula and decided not to reduce its minimum lending rate, dealers said. At 15:00 the F.T. index was up 7.1 at 450.4.

Earlier, equity leaders had risen up to 12p on local and foreign demand prompted by yield considerations. Stock short-sellers accumulated the advance and end account selling was well covered, dealers added.

Government bonds ended mixed, with short-dated loans up to 1/4 point lower. Longer maturities were 1/8 higher on rumours having been 1/4 up. Golds closed steadier and Americans ended mixed. Canadians firmed up to 3/8 point.

Unilever, Decca, Guest Keen, Hawker Siddeley, Beecham and Unilever showed net gains of 6p to 12p.

Shell was 5p higher. Among oils, B.P. reduced a 10p to 4p. Banks finished at the top with gains of 4p to 7p. Philips lamp was 1/8 point higher after first quarter profits.

Price of gold closed in London Friday at \$147.75/oz.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

* WASHINGTON, May 6 (R). — The U.S. unemployment rate fell to its lowest level in nearly two and a half years in April, and the number of people with jobs rose above 90 million for the first time ever, the government reported today. The labour department said the jobless rate fell to seven per cent in April from 7.3 per cent in March, the lowest level since December, 1974.

* INVERNESS, Scotland, May 6 (AFP). — Behind-the-scenes talks were being held here last night in an attempt to heal a split over fishing limits between member countries attending the second plenary conference of the European Economic Community (EEC) peripheral maritime regions. The disagreement, mainly between Brittany and the western and northern islands of Scotland, arose earlier during a debate on community fishing policy and related problems like the danger to fish stocks from oil pollution.

* BRASILIA, Brazil, May 6 (AFP). — A major discovery of uranium was made in the heart of the Amazonian region by means of electronic detection with airborne instruments, reliable sources said here yesterday. They said the find was located in the riverbed of the Rio Negro some 80 kms. (50 miles) upriver from Manaus on the Amazon River.

* WASHINGTON, May 6 (AFP). — The U.S. government would have sole rights to import oil from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), if a congressional committee's amendment goes through. The House of Representatives committee on government activities voted this amendment to a bill for setting up an energy department in the government. The amendment was put forward by Democrat Representative John Conyers who claimed that direct buying by the U.S. government alone would bring down OPEC oil rates. The government would be the sole importer and it would sell the oil to the oil groups.

Kuwait to abide by any oil price adopted by OPEC collectively

KUWAIT, May 6 (R). — Kuwait will abide by any collective decision on oil prices adopted by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Oil Minister Abdul Murtaleb Al Kazimi has pledged.

He was speaking to reporters on his return last night from Cairo after a one-day meeting of the Ministerial Council of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

Asked if Kuwait would accept a reported proposal by some OPEC countries under which all members would raise prices at 8 per cent above last year's level, Mr. Kazimi said: "Kuwait will accept any collective decision by OPEC and will not obstruct any solution adopted by the organisation."

Third World accuses industrial nations of dragging their feet in North-South Dialogue negotiations

PARIS, May 6 (R). — The 19 oil exporters and developing nations involved in the North-South Dialogue accused the industrialised participants last night of dragging their feet in the negotiations.

The group issued a statement on the eve of the London Summit of the seven non-communist industrial nations, which are all involved in the Paris dialogue.

"The measures that have been indicated by industrialised countries fall far short of the magnitude of the problems confronting the developing countries," said delegate Manuel Perez Guerrero, the Venezuelan Minister of State for International Economic Affairs.

Reading the statement at a news conference, he added: "More enduring and far reaching solutions commensurate with those problems are required to ensure healthy and beneficial effects on the entire world economy."

Dr. Perez Guerrero declined to comment on the statement. But officials said it was clearly intended to put pressure on President Carter and the other London Summit participants to be more forthcoming to demands by developing countries, designed to point the way to a fairer world economic system, resumed here last week after a five month stalemate.

Final preparations are under way for a decisive ministerial conference at the end of this month. But delegates from the developing side complain the talks are marking time ahead of the London Summit.

Dr. Perez Guerrero said that the encouraging statement made when the talks resumed here last week "have not been reflected in the positions of the industrialised countries."

His group, which includes developing states in Africa, Asia and Latin America as well as the major OPEC oil exporters, warned of grave consequences for the world economy if the Paris dialogue failed.

A failure would be a serious setback for relations between industrialised and developing countries, the statement added.

But it gave no indication that the developing countries would stay away from the May 20 ministerial conference if the London Summit fails to live up to their expectations.

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rooms, sitting room, li-

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Quelle's 50th Anniversary Sale.
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Founded in 1927 at Fuerth, Germany, Quelle International has become Europe's leading — and the world's second largest — mail order house. Today, millions of families in more than 130 countries are profiting from the sensational Quelle shopping benefits. You, too, ought to take advantage of the fantastic savings during this special Jubilee Sale. Visit your nearest Quelle Mail Order Center or where a copy of the new Quelle Anniversary Catalogue is waiting for you, brimful with the greatest bargains you've ever seen.

But remember: This sale is limited — it lasts from May 7 to 21 only! Therefore, your order must reach us in Germany well ahead of May 21 in order to be carried out within the legal closing date.

So — get at it right away, in your own interest!

Qaddoumi & Aydi



Sunday's races at the Royal Racing Club - Marka

FIRST RACE — 3:00 p.m.

For beginner local country horses

DISTANCE 1,000 METRES

OWNER	HORSE	TRAINER	JOCKEY	Weight
1. Ghalib Haddadin	ALIA	Owner	Atieh	55.5
2. Ghalib Haddadin	B. EL BARK	Owner	Fawaz	50
3. Ghalib Haddadin	FITIN	Owner	Khalaf	48.5
4. Rashid Odeh	SAKIR	Owner	Salameh	54
5. Rashid Odeh	SIT EL KHAL	Owner	Slim	48.5
6. Marzi S. Lallas	HAMAMEH	Marmar	Saad	52.5
7. Ali A. Soukout	SHALAMEH	Ibrahim	Ahmad	52.5
8. Saif H. Majali	ALI	Bilon	Mikhal	47

SECOND RACE — 3:30 p.m.

For beginner horses — 4 and 5 years old

DISTANCE 1,600 METRES

OWNER	HORSE	TRAINER	JOCKEY	Weight
1. H.E. Sherif Jamil Ibn Naser	SAAD AYMAN	Marmar		54
2. H.E. Sherif Hussein Ibn Naser	YAQOUT	M. Hanna	Ibrahim	48.5
3. H.E. Sherif Hussein Ibn Naser	RADWAI	M. Hanna	Fawaz	48.5
4. Tawfiq Kous	KWAIES	Marmar	Saad	54
5. Bahjat and Issam Fanous	A. EL HAWA	M. Hanna	Radwan	54
6. Samer E. Farkoush	NAMNOUM	Marmar	Salameh	50

THIRD RACE — 4:00 p.m.

For beginner horses

DISTANCE 1,400 METRES

OWNER	HORSE	TRAINER	JOCKEY	Weight
1. Tawfiq Kous	MIHMAS	M. Hanna	Fawaz	54
2. Tawfiq Kous	EL HABBAB	Marmar	Salameh	51
3. Wassef K. Bisharat	MARTINAZ	Bilon	Mikhal	54
4. Nadim S. Al Dajani	ANBAR	Kamal	Salah	54
5. Ismail Salim	BAHR EL ARAB	Bilon	Radwan	54
6. H.E. Sherif Jamil Ibn Naser	HAYA	M. Hanna	Ibrahim	48.5

FOURTH RACE — 4:30 p.m.

For third class horses

DISTANCE 1,600 METRES

OWNER	HORSE	TRAINER	JOCKEY	Weight
1. Ali A. Soukout	WADIE AMAL	Ibrahim	Ahmad	56
2. Marwan Lallas	AJAB	Marmar	Saad	53
3. H.E. Sherif Jamil Ibn Naser	EL KARAMEH	M. Hanna	Ibrahim	52.5
4. Wassef K. Bisharat	ZOBAAH	Bilon	Mikhal	52.5
5. Sami Yacoub	FAWAR	Kamal	Salah	52

FIFTH RACE — 5:00 p.m.

For third class horses — 4 and 5 years old

DISTANCE 2,000 METRES

OWNER	HORSE	TRAINER	JOCKEY	Weight
1. Saif H. Majali	MARHAB	Ali	Slim	58
2. Khalil F. Bourkan	TUL	Marmar	Salameh	58
3. Maher Mousasher	A. EL NEEL	Marmar	Saad	56
4. Bahjat and Issam Fanous	EL TAMRI	M. Hanna	Radwan	56
5. H.E. Sherif Jamil Ibn Naser	FOZAN	M. Hanna	Ibrahim	54
6. Ismail Salim	UM EL SAAD	Bilon		48.5

SIXTH RACE — 5:30 p.m.

For second class horses

DISTANCE 1,400 METRES

OWNER	HORSE	TRAINER	JOCKEY	Weight
1. Tawfiq Kous	TARRAD	M. Hanna	Radwan	54
2. Tawfiq Kous	SAHIR AYYOUB	Marmar	Saad	56
3. Sami Yacoub	FAKHIR ZIAD	Kamal	Salah	54
4. Youssef Kittanib	NASSAF	Marmar	Salameh	50
5. Youssef Kittanib	AREEN	Marmar		58
6. H.E. Sherif Jamil Ibn Naser	SAAD JAMIL	M. Hanna	Ibrahim	48
7. Abboud Shweiki	M. LIENAN	Marmar	Mikhal	48
8. Ismail Salim	GHANDORAH	Bilon		48.5

سكوا على الجبل

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1977

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Go directly to the most influential and powerful persons you deal with and ask them for assistance and advice in a plan that you have. Put aside social matters for the time being since they drain you of your energy.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You have a better chance of getting what you want if you use practical methods. Get the backing of a bigwig. Family is cooperative.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Do some research work that will help improve your position in the work world. Look for new partners who are strong and clever.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A great time for getting things done. Special skills can be put to use with gratifying results. Watch cash outlay.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Know what associates expect of you and coordinate your efforts more wisely. Some feel you are too much of a go-getter. Relax.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Take care of chores early so you can devote more time to worthwhile projects. Welcome new changes, challenges and new contacts.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Take time out for relaxation and relieve tensions. Stay with congenials. Consider a new skill you haven't tapped as yet.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Find the right way to create more harmony at home. Wait for a better time to entertain at home. Take care of necessary shopping.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Updating your present system for doing things could lead to more spare time and extra cash. Confer with an expert for advice.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You have good ideas that could add to your income. Seek the advice of a partner who could help with problems.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Break away from the old routines. A good time for getting things done, finding shortcuts and clearing up details.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A new friend appears on the horizon, but make sure there is real compatibility. A change of scenery is due.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Consider doing something thoughtful for those who have been loyal and kind to you in the past. If you can afford it, do some entertaining.

MAKE THE JORDAN TIMES WORK FOR YOU

An advertisement in the Jordan Times will be seen by some 10,000 people in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. Don't you have anything to say to them?

To spread your word, contact the Jordan Times advertising department by phone at 67171, or in person at the Jordan Times - Al Ra'i building, on University Road.

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE

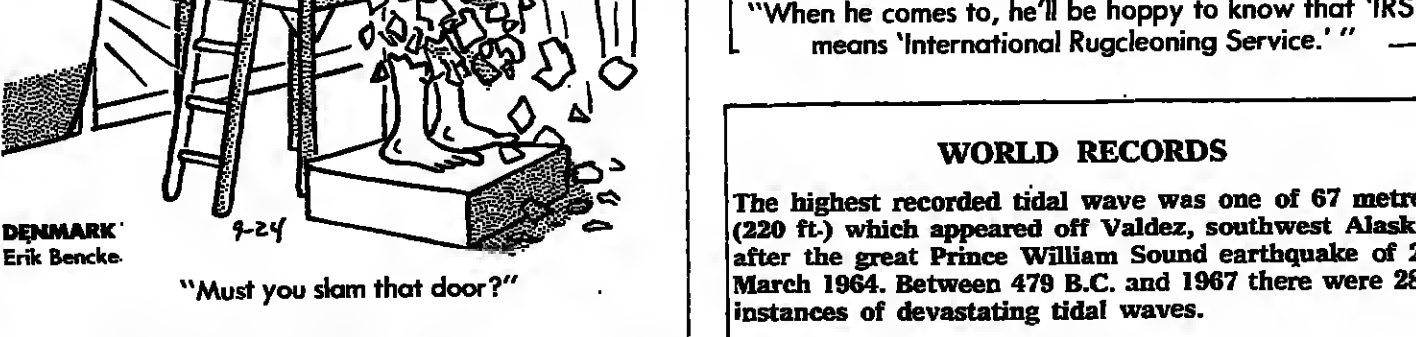
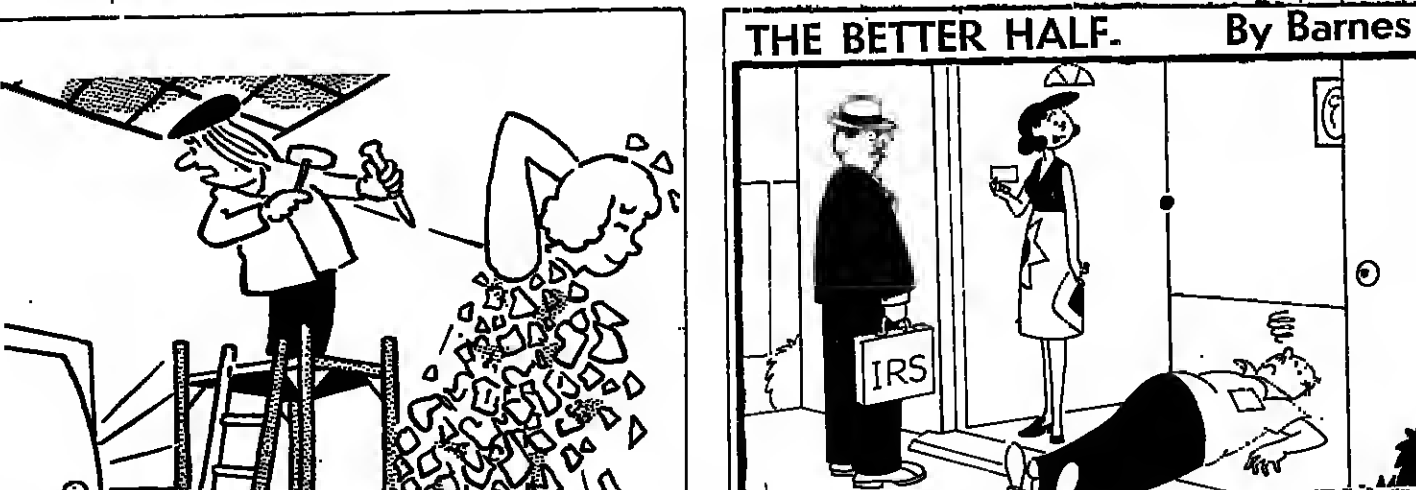
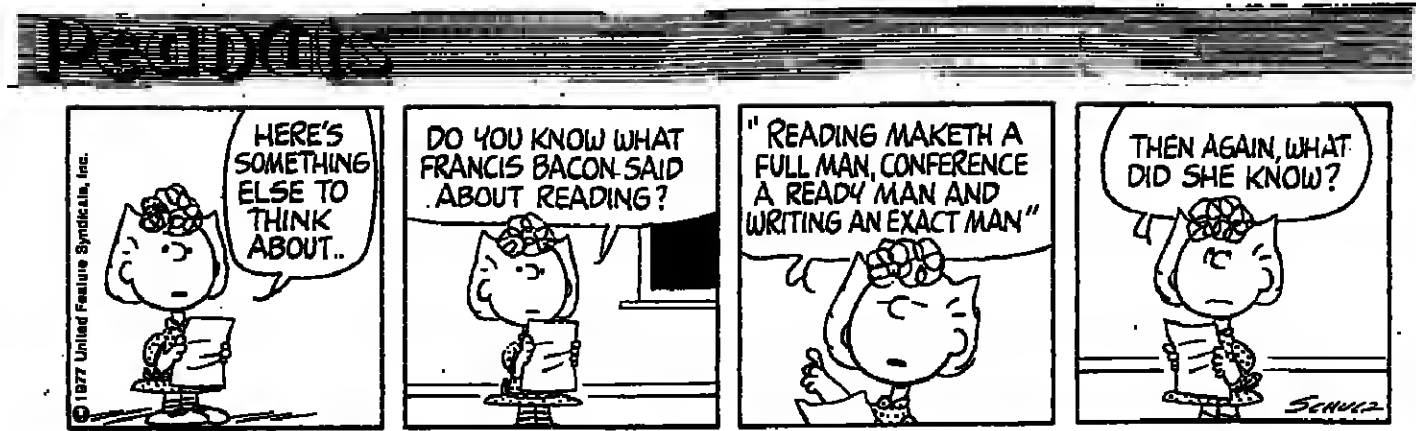
SATURDAY VARIETY SHOW:

A one hour colour variety programme featuring Perry Como on a tour to Las Vegas with the town's favourite headliners, Ann Margret and Rich Little.

MOVIE OF THE WEEK:

THE WRECKING CREW

Cast: Dean Martin, Elke Sommer, Nancy Kwan, Matt Helm, as famous for his prowess with women as he is for his espionage work, has decided he's finished with ICE, the supersecret organisation that has employed him in their business of foiling spies and other public enemies, but a billion dollars of gold has been hijacked in Denmark and Matt Helm is requested to help.



Bosra Eski Sharm -- The western gate of the old Roman city.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1976, The Chicago Tribune

Neither vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH
♦ 732
♥ K Q 8 3
♦ Q 9 5
♣ Q 9 4

WEST
♦ Q J 10 9 6
♥ 5 4
♦ K J 3
♣ A J 8

EAST
♦ 8 4
♥ J 10 9 6 2
♦ 8 7 6 2
♣ 10 7

SOUTH
♦ A K 5
♥ A 7
♦ A 10 4
♣ K 6 5 3 2

The bidding:
West 1♦ Pass North East South
1♦ Pass Pass Dble.
Pass 2♥ Pass 2NT
Pass 3NT Pass Pass
Pass
Opening lead: Queen of ♣.

There are times when, to set up your long suit, it can be of crucial importance to lose the lead to the "safe" hand at the critical moment. South's technique on this deal was noteworthy.

North-South bid well to reach their optimum contract. Note that South chose to double at his first turn—a bid of one o trump in the passout seat denotes a bid of fewer than 16 points: in fact, it might be made on a count as low as 12. When South bid o trump at his next turo, he was announcing a band as good as an opening o trump bid, and North had just enough to go on to game.

After West led the top of his spade sequence, declarer took time out to review the situation. He had only six fast tricks, and the other three tricks would have to come from the club suit. West surely had the ace of clubs for his opening bid, and unless he was lucky enough to find West with a doubleton ace, he would have to lose two club tricks. That in itself was no problem, for declarer needed only three club tricks to fulfill his contract. However, he could not afford to lose two club tricks to West, for then the defenders' spade suit would be established before the clubs, and the contract would fail.

Declarer made his first good play when he allowed the queen of spades to hold at trick one. He won the spade continuation with the king and made his second key maneuver—he led a low club to the nine!

East won the ten, but had no spade to return. He shifted to a diamond. A careless declarer would have ducked and gone down when West won the king and cleared the last spade stopper before the club suit was established. But since West's opening bid marked him with the king of diamonds, declarer rose with the ace and led a club to the queen. He could knock out the ace of clubs while he still controlled the spade suit, and nine tricks came rolling home.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ZARUE

TEBER

YESURT

MERFIT

Answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: LOATH GIANT ARTERY BUSHEL

Answer: What all rulers ought to be—STRAIGHT

(Answers tomorrow)

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

More Inflation

SICKENING WHEN IT GOES UP.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LOATH GIANT ARTERY BUSHEL

Answer: What all rulers ought to be—STRAIGHT

(Answers tomorrow)

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India's Congress elects head

NEW DELHI, May 6 (R). — Former Home Minister Bhabha Reddy was today elected president of India's opposition Congress Party at a bitter and divisive national conference of the party here today.

Mr. Reddy, the candidate of

ex-Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, won the election by a wide margin from three other candidates, Samachar news agency reported.

But one state chief minister stepped down this morning in protest at Mr. Reddy's candi-

dacy and former Parliamentary Affairs Minister Kotha Raghuramiah resigned from the party as votes were being counted.

Mr. J. Vengal Rao decided to quit as chief minister of the Congress-dominated southern State of Andhra Pradesh shortly before the election of a president got under way in the party's National Committee.

Although he gave no reason for quitting, observers said Mr. Rao's surprise move was meant as a protest against Mrs. Gandhi's support for Mr. Reddy as president.

The All India Congress Committee (AICC) had to choose between a total of four candidates. The others included Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, former West Bengal chief minister, who is known to have been an opponent of Mrs. Gandhi's controversial son Mr. Sanjay in the party.

Dr. Karan Singh, ex-Minister of Family Planning, decided last night to seek the party presidency.

Dr. Singh said he was running because he was disturbed by the prospects of polarisation in the party opened by the contest. He said he wanted to provide an alternative.

The AICC began its two-day session yesterday and planned to discuss party strategy for the forthcoming assembly elections in nine northern states.

But the meeting became another post-mortem on the March election defeat. Several leaders, including former cabinet colleagues of Mrs. Gandhi, led outspoken attacks on her emergency rule and were openly critical of her son.

The election's outcome shows how much support Mr. Gandhi still has inside the party she led for 11 years.

12.5% of Israeli vote goes to new party, opinion poll shows

TEL AVIV, May 6 (R). — Israel's dominant Labour Party will lose votes heavily to the new Democratic Movement for Change in the May 17 general elections, but will still emerge as the largest single grouping, an opinion poll indicated today.

The poll, published in the afternoon newspaper Yediot Aharanot, gave 32.2 per cent of the voters and 39 seats in the Knesset to the Labour Party, with the opposition Likud Alliance close behind with 29.5 per cent and 36 seats.

In the last elections Labour gained 51 seats and the Likud opposition 39.

But the largest predicted gain was for the Democratic Movement for Change recently formed by archaeology professor and former minister Yigael Yadin. The poll showed it would receive 12.5 per cent of the votes, giving it 15 seats.

The National Religious Party (NRP) which left the ruling coalition a few months ago, would probably retain nine of its present 10 seats, the poll showed, while the minor parties would remain about the same.

W. German organisation says Turkey violates human rights in Cyprus

NICOSIA, May 6 (Agencies).

A West German humanitarian organisation said yesterday extensive violations of human rights were continuing in the Turkish-controlled section of Cyprus.

At a news conference in Nicosia's Turkish zone, Mrs. Alexandra Harloff-Strubig, in-vestigator for ASME Humanitas, a humanitarian association of social and medical relief, faced angry questions from Turkish-Cypriot journalists and Information Department officials.

The young husband-and-wife team said their investigations had revealed that many of the people in the northern Turkish section — Turkish-Cypriots as well as 2,000 Greek-Cypriots — "face great difficulty because of the lack of security for their lives and property."

They added that conditions for the Greek-Cypriots were particularly oppressive "as they are deprived of their basic human rights."

In a visit they made on Wednesday to Rizokarpaso, a large village in the Karpas Peninsula where most of the remaining Greek-Cypriots live, the investigators saw that people went in permanent fear for their lives and property "because of the continuous harassment by mainland Turks and lack of protection."

Referring to the situation

throughout the north of the island, the couple said: "The problems of the population ... are becoming greater because of the attitude of the mainland Turks who have settled there in thousands."

"We received many complaints of many crimes and atrocities committed by the mainland Turks against the population of the north, both Greek-Cypriots and Turkish-Cypriots, without being punished."

ASME Humanitas has its headquarters in Kirchbain, near Marburg, and, according to Mrs. Harloff-Strubig, it is independent of all political parties and supported by voluntary contributions from 30,000 private donors, including pharmaceutical companies.

Meanwhile, the Turkish-Cypriot News Agency reported today that Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş suggested that intercommunity talks on the island resume on May 20.

It said Mr. Denktaş made the proposal at a meeting here with Mr. Xavier Perez de Cuellar, special United Nations representative in Cyprus.

He noted that Greek-Cypriot leaders had said any time in May would be suitable and observers expected the date to be fixed soon.

The last session of intercommunity talks, which opened in Vienna on March 30, was broken off through lack of progress.

Guernica residents want West German reparations

MADRID, May 6 (R). — Residents of Guernica yesterday asked the West German government to pay reparations for the bombing 40 years ago of the Basque town by the Nazi Condor Legion in the Spanish civil war.

A four-man committee from Guernica presented the West German ambassador with a letter to the Bonn government that also asked it to explain the reasons for the attack, the first mass bombing of a civilian target in modern warfare.

A committee spokesman said the Ambassador, Georg von Lilienthal, received them courteously and promised to send the letter on to Bonn.

The Guernica residents also asked that West Germany persuade the Spanish government to agree to set up a mixed German-Spanish commission of historians and investigators who would try to uncover such secrets as who ordered the bombing and why.

The committee spokesman said reparations should be largely symbolic but enough to build a small museum or a school.

Economic summit starts series of 5 meetings which London will host over the next 2 busy months

By Alan Harvey

LONDON, May 6 (R). — When it comes to playing global host, this sophisticated old capital thought it had all the answers.

But now even jaded London is feeling flattered by the new attention it is receiving. Over the next few weeks, five major summit meetings will pack the city with government visitors, draw hordes of newspaper correspondents and subject security services to a nerve-tensing ordeal.

"It is going to constitute one of the biggest and most exacting tests of security we have ever experienced," said a Scotland Yard spokesman recalling months of preparatory work.

Security arrangements include a new system of roving police units in maroon cars driving from one embassy to another, plus a 200-strong patrol group concentrated in critical areas.

Mr. Donald Kerr, heading press arrangements, looks forward to the "biggest gathering of the newspaper clans that Britain has experienced for a very long time." Nearly 1,000 journalists are expected, about half of them from abroad.

The spate of summit meetings, with its parade of important personalities headed by U.S. President Jimmy Carter, coincides with ceremonial marking Queen Elizabeth's jubilee year and a stampede of summer tourists lured by Britain's favourable exchange rates and bargain shopping.

Tourism has become one of Britain's biggest growth industries. Authorities predict this year will be the biggest yet.

The series of summit meetings starts with the conference of seven leading non-communist industrial nations set for May 7 and 8. This is followed by a Western "big four" meeting on Berlin and German problems on May 9, the NATO summit on May 10 and 11 and the Commonwealth heads of government conference from June 8 to June 16.

A European Common Market summit meeting will be held at the end of June, rounding out two busy months of politicking and ceremonial occasions.

The conference series opens with the seven-nation economic summit aimed at improving the international monetary system and reducing the dangers of a global trade war.

It marks President Carter's first overseas tour in his new

office and will take place at 10 Downing Street, the London residence of British Prime Minister James Callaghan who will host the conference sessions as one of the high points in his long career.

Number 10 is a rather ordinary building in a cul-de-sac near the parliament buildings. It looks more like a town house than a state residence. Its small rooms make for intimacy.

Security officers like it because one end of Downing Street can be closed, enabling them to check on everybody coming in at one entrance.

Overseas visitors are often bowled by the homeliness of Downing Street, with its solitary policeman outside the narrow-fronted building. Other security precautions are unobtrusive.

An air of casualness prevails. The story goes that when a newscaster asked what to do in an emergency, an old hand replied: "In case of alarm, draw the curtains."

Most premiers like to "live in" and reporters attending seasonal receptions in upstairs rooms sometimes detect a nice domestic touch — washing hanging out to dry in the small garden.

South Africa may not welcome Young

CAPE TOWN, May 6 (R). — The South African Foreign Minister Mr. P. Botha has informed the United States government that it would not be convenient to receive Mr. Andrew Young, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, here later this month unless conditions change.

Mr. Botha was asked by the South African Press Association about reports that Mr. Young would come here on May 19 and 20.

Mr. Botha said that according to press reports, the purpose and basis of Mr. Young's visit appeared to be different from those originally stated and that Mr. Young had not used the normal channels in approaching the South African government.

"If this is in fact the case," Mr. Botha said, "it would not be convenient to receive Mr. Young here."

"This reaction has been conveyed to the United States government," he said.

Mr. Botha said that a week ago a South African industrialist, who he did not name, had asked informally whether there would be any objections to an invitation to the Ambassador Young to speak to a group of South African businessmen and to students at Witwatersrand University.

"We replied that in principle there would be no objections provided Ambassador Young approached us through the normal channels," Mr. Botha said.

But the foreign minister added: "according to press reports the purpose and basis of his visit would appear to be different from the understanding we had."

Mr. Botha did not say what

press reports he was referring to.

A government source told Reuters today that it appeared Mr. Young had arranged a visit without approaching the South Africans through normal channels.

This was regarded here, the source said, as "blooming naughtiness", particularly as Pri-

me Minister John Vorster would be discussing Southern African affairs with U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale in Geneva at the same time as Mr. Young intended to be in this country.

The source added that the government believed it was now up to Mr. Young to make what it regarded as a proper approach.

Tories control local government in U.K.

LONDON, May 6 (R). — The Conservative Party won landslide victories in town hall elections throughout England and Wales, sounding a warning to the ruling Labour Party that it would lose power if it called an early general election.

After vote counting from yesterday's elections showed that the Conservatives had captured most major city and town councils, Labour Party Secretary Ron Hayward conceded: "This was a protest against the Labour government and in particular against rising prices."

Among the local regions gained by the Conservatives was the major prize of the Greater London Council, where there was a big swing against Labour.

About 12 million Britons voted in the polls, and there was an average swing from Labour to the Conservatives of about 16 per cent.

In polling in Scotland earlier in the week, the Labour Party also suffered heavy losses to the Conservatives and the Scottish Nationalists.

The Labour government keeps its voting superiority in

parliament with the help of the 13 Liberal Party members, who decided on the pact to moderate what they called left-wing tendencies.

But the alliance appears to have had repercussions on the Liberals, who also suffered a series of defeats in the local elections.

The next general election is not due to be called until 1979, and one political commentator said: "Labour would be slaughtered if the prime minister was rash enough to risk going to the country at the moment."

The Labour Party's strength in parliament is 310 seats but with the help of the Liberals and four independents can muster 327 votes.

The Conservatives, 279 seats, can bring their voting total up to 303 with the aid of other independents and minority groups.

With the control of government at local level now out of the hands of Labour, Conservative Party leader Mrs. Margaret Thatcher said: "The country has served notice on Labour to quit."

Libya, Yugoslavia have mediated unsuccessfully in conflict with Ethiopia, Eritrean leader says

BEIRUT, May 6 (R). — An Eritrean leader said in an interview published yesterday that Libya and Yugoslavia had unsuccessfully attempted to mediate in the Eritrean struggle for independence from Ethiopia.

Such threats have the opposite effect, he added.

Mr. Sabeh criticised the Soviet stance towards Eritrea, accusing the Soviets of financing the Ethiopian regime and supplying it with arms and ammunition. He said Yugoslavia is also supplying ammunition to Addis Ababa — especially for the American tanks possessed by the Ethiopian army.

"What appears more and more clearly is that the diffe-

rences between Moscow and Tel Aviv have developed into an alliance in Ethiopia," he said.

Mr. Sabeh described the Israeli involvement in Ethiopia as consisting of the presence of 300 Israeli specialists "who have already completed the training of the Nababul (Flame) Brigade."

This brigade, he said, is headed by an Israeli colonel called "Tobias."

He suggested that Israeli support was motivated by the fear that Eritrean secession would lead to the development of the Red Sea into "an Arab lake."

Trudeau: Quebec's French nationalism a historic regression

By Antoine Merilino

OTTAWA, May 6 (AFP). — The nationalist movement among French-speaking people in Canada's Quebec Province is an attempt to put history into reverse gear, according to Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

In an exclusive interview with Agence France Presse (AFP) before his visit to France next week, Mr. Trudeau declared: "The nationalism that I oppose is that which defines a nation as a single ethnic, racial or linguistic group or a religious nation."

He added that a mistake often made in Quebec was to speak of "Quebecois" when all that was meant was the province's French-speaking community.

"To me that appears to be an historic regression," the Liberal premier said.

There would be no fixed agenda for his visit to France, due to start on May 12, and he would discuss with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing international political topics as well as the outcome of this week's economic summit in London attended by United States, Canadian, West European and Japanese leaders.

He regretted that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's planned visit to Canada this year had to be postponed.

Mr. Trudeau criticised former French Premier Jacques Chirac now Mayor of Paris and leader of the revamped Gaullist movement in France, for supporting the idea of political independence for Quebec.

"If it is the mayor of Paris speaking, then that is not very worrying," he said.

"It is the leader of an important party in the governing majority in the National Assembly, I believe, it could possibly cause problems, but for the moment I cannot see Mr. Chirac's policies becoming the policies of the French government."

Asked about the role which the Quebec provincial government must have in the future — run by the nationalist French-speaking Parti Quebecois since last year's

provincial election — could play internationally, he said this did not seem very different from that played by previous Liberal Party provincial administrations.

Other points on which Mr. Trudeau commented were: The London summit: It has at least one important political problem on the agenda — relations between industrialised and developing countries, which are much more than an economic problem.

"How does one face the reality that the countries of the Third World have accumulated a direct and indirect debt of \$200,000 million? Economically one can see no solution to that."

The North-South Dialogue: Canada's role is essentially to make its industrial partners aware of the current difficulties in the Conference on International Economic Cooperation in Paris.

"I don't know if we will reach a joint position at the London summit, but in the next few weeks we must arrive at a position that is acceptable at least to the Group of 77, or else the North-South conference runs the risk of failure and that would be very serious."

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO): A necessary and indispensable alliance, but not unique.

"It is probably because NATO exists that the danger of a conflagration from Eastern Europe is less great."

Canada's so-called "Third Option" policy: There has never been any question of Canada drastically changing its relations with the United States, but to build up additional relationships with Europe and Japan, although developing trade with them, will be a long-term process.

"The age-old habits of Canadian and European businessmen do not change easily. But they must be shown the way and encouraged."

"As I have already had the occasion to say, our businessmen must have their backside kicked a little for them to make a special effort, and the same goes for yours (European)."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

* BRUSSELS, May 6 (AFP). — The Social Party of caretaker Prime Minister Leo Tindemans began talks today with the Socialists and the French- and Flemish-speaking federalist parties to try to form a coalition government. The Social Christians won 80 of the 212 seats in parliamentary elections last month and the Socialists 62. Mr. Tindemans, who was asked by King Baudouin to form a new administration, today presented his economic and social programme to party leaders and observers said important negotiations were not expected until Monday.

* STUTTGART, May 6 (AFP). — Defence lawyers for three leaders of the Baader-Meinhof anarchist group today formally lodged a joint appeal against the life sentences passed on their clients last week. The appeal was handed in to the Stuttgart Appeal Court and will be examined by the federal court justice. If it is granted, the trial of the three accused, Herr Andreas Baader, Fraulein Gundrun Ensslin and Herr Jan-Carl Raspe, will resume before a different chamber from the one that heard the original case.

* ROME, May 6 (AFP). — Italy has again postponed the trial of those charged in connection with the Lockheed scandal. The Constitutional Court decided to put off the proceedings to give it more time to rule on whether it is constitutional to try citizens at the same time as government officials. Defence lawyers representing the private citizens indicated in the case have charged that a joint trial would be illegal because it would violate the principle of equal treatment under the law. Under Italian law, complicity with a cabinet minister could curtail a defendant's rights in a joint trial by abolishing his right to appeal. The high court announced it would rule on the defence motion for separate trials before the case went any further.

* NIGDE, May 6 (R). — A 20-year-old high school student was shot dead and five youths were wounded here last night when rioting and leftwing students fought with guns and stones, local authorities in this central Turkish city said today. The dead youth, believed to be a leftist, was shot through the chest when a fight erupted during an argument involving about 25 people from two political groups, authorities said. More than 90 people have been killed in political violence in Turkey so far this year.

* NEW YORK, May 6 (R). — Three Croatian nationals and the American-born wife of one of them, have been found guilty of hijacking a Trans World Airlines jet from New York to Paris last September. The plane, with about 80 people on board, flew via Montreal, Gander, Reykjavik, and London, and the hijackers demanded that leaflets protesting against the treatment of Croats in Yugoslavia be scattered over several cities. During the hijacking police found a bomb planted by the hijackers in New York's Grand Central Railway Station. A policeman was killed trying to defuse it.